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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.17

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 22, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 60  
Humidity 71 " 52

January 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 60  
Humidity 93 " 61

7860 + 初月二十

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918.

二月二十日英港香

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PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### MORE STRIKES IN AUSTRIA.

Big Demonstrations in Vienna.

London, January 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Lokal Anzeiger* reports growing strikes in Austria. There have been big demonstrations in Vienna, crowds blocking the traffic. The Labour organ *Arbeiter Zeitung* appeals to food workers and railway workers not to strike, as it only adds to the distress.

Strikes Spreading Like Wild-Fire.

London, January 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich the latest reports are that the strikes in Austria and Hungary are spreading like wild-fire. A general strike began at Budapest on Friday morning, the entire railway, tram, and underground services being stopped. Thirty-one meetings were held in the afternoon in different parts on the shortage of food. Shops were closed and the public were not allowed in the streets after six in the evening. The number of strikers in Vienna is estimated to be 100,000. Up to the present there have been no disturbances. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* in a manifesto warns the Government that the working classes can only be pacified if assured that the best negotiations are not frustrated through territorial demands. The Labourites also insist on being consulted in the negotiations.

With unvoiced outspokenness, which perhaps accounts for the virulent comments of German newspapers regarding the situation, the Austrian *Arbeiter Zeitung* says:—"After forty months of war and privations, hopes of peace appeared when from Brest came Hoffman's sabre rattling speech. The masses fear that peace is dependable on the militarists in Berlin. Normal conditions can only be resumed when the Government has shown it has heard the voice of Labour and speedily concluded peace." The fact that the Austrian censor allowed this to be published seems to indicate that the Vienna Government is not altogether displeased at the Labour rising.

### THE RUSSIAN TURMOIL.

An Ironical Situation.

London, January 21.

As expected, the Bolsheviks made short work of the Constituent Assembly, which they found themselves hopelessly cut-voted. The Government took every step to overset its opponents, field guns shelled the entrance and machine guns were much in evidence, while firing in the streets punctuated the proceedings. Nevertheless, the majority defied the Government, despite the lavish display of bayonets. Half the irony of the whole situation is that both sides have practically identical programmes, but personal ambitions make an impassable gulf on the road to an agreement. It is expected that the Constituent Assembly will soon be followed by a National Convention, elected by the Soviets. The Red Guards are confiscating and burning anti-Bolshevik newspapers wholesale.

### WOOLWICH ENGINEERS' DEMAND.

Government Asked to Negotiate Peace.

London, January 21.

A meeting of two thousand engineers of Woolwich Arsenal has passed a resolution demanding that the Government negotiate with the belligerents on the basis of self-determination for all nations, no annexations and no indemnities. Should such action demonstrate that German Imperialism is the only obstacle to peace, then the meeting is determined to co-operate in the prosecution of the war, until these objects are achieved.

The Daily Telegraph's well-informed Labour correspondent considers that a referendum of the Engineers themselves will result in a large majority in favour of the man-power proposals.

### FIRE ON A TRAINING SHIP.

London, January 21.

Fire broke out in the training ship *Weserite* at Greenwich. The lads were safely landed.

### JAPAN'S ARMAMENT CONTRACT WITH CHINA.

London, January 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says it is stated that Japan has contracted to sell China four millions sterling worth of armaments.

### THE CAMBRAI ENQUIRY.

London, January 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that all the documents connected with the Cambrai enquiry were submitted to the War Cabinet, at whose request General Smuts went through them. General Smuts' report was approved by the Cabinet and was not subject to revision by Lord Derby or any Army Councillor. The decision not to publish the result of the enquiry was taken by the War Cabinet.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that a few prisoners were taken in patrol encounters.

### PEACE BETWEEN GERMANY AND UKRAINE.

London, January 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that agreement has been reached at Brestlitovsk between the Central Powers and Ukraine under whose war terminates and both parties immediately resume economic relations. The delegations will consult their respective Governments prior to the ratification of the final Peace Treaty. The telegram does not mention the peace terms.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE DARDANELLES NAVAL FIGHT.

Turkish Cruisers' Attempt to Join the Austrians.

London, January 21.

The monitor *Raglan*, which was sunk in the engagement with the *Geben* and the *Breslau* at the entrance to the Dardanelles, was commanded by Viscount Broome, nephew of Lord Kitchener and heir to the title. Both monitors appear to be of the small-gun type. Experts are of the opinion that the *Geben* and *Breslau* were probably attempting to break out and join the Austrians in the Adriatic, reversing the order of the dash from Messina to the Dardanelles in 1914.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### DARDANELLES NAVAL ACTION.

London, January 20.

The Admiralty reports that the *Geben* and *Breslau* and destroyers were in action with British forces at the entrance to the Dardanelles on Sunday morning. The *Breslau* was sunk. The *Geben* escaped, but was beached, badly damaged, at Nagara Point, in the Narrows. The *Geben* is now being attacked by Naval aircraft. Our losses were the monitor *Raglan* and a small monitor.

The *Geben* is an armoured cruiser of 22,600 tons displacement, built at Hamburg in 1911. She originally carried ten 11-in., twelve 5.9-in., and twelve 3.4-in. guns. Her speed was 23.6 knots and her complement 1,013.

The *Breslau* is a cruiser of 4,500 tons, built at Stettin in 1911. She carried twelve 4.1-in. guns. Her speed was 27.5 knots and complement 370.

### THE CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, January 19.

It is considered probable that the Social Revolutionary and the Maximalist members of the Constituent Assembly will proclaim themselves a National Convention.

There were exciting scenes during the debates. One member drew a revolver against the Social Revolutionary leader, Tseretelli, but was disarmed.

There was a recurrence of the shooting on the Lituya Prospect this afternoon when a procession of members of the Constituent Assembly was attacked. The badges and banners carried by the processionists were torn down and burned by the Red Guards. One soldier carrying a flag remained in the middle of the road. He shouted: "I have been two years at the front. Kill me if you wish." The Red Guards shot him dead. The processionists included many women, girls, officers, disabled soldiers, students and employees of the Government, the Municipality and the Banks, who are now on strike.

### AUSTRIAN LABOURITES DEMAND PEACE.

Amsterdam, January 20.

The "Vorwaerts" states that five mass meetings held in Vienna have unanimously passed a resolution that labour demands, with passionate resoluteness, a general peace and protesting against the systematic misinterpretation of the entire bourgeois press of the recent speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson.

The "Vorwaerts" adds that the debates in the Lower House indicate that the resolution was supported not only by labour but by the mass of the bourgeoisie.

An article in the "Fremdenblatt" commenting on Austria-Bielow has occasioned acid comment in a section of the German press owing to the semi-official character of the "Fremdenblatt," whose article is described as arrogant and impudent interference.

The "Deutschetage Zeitung" says: Hands off, no matter to whom the hands belong.

## TRAGIC HAPPENINGS AT WANCHAI.

### STARTLING SEQUEL TO RAID ON ROBBERS' STRONGHOLD.

### TWO EUROPEAN AND OTHER POLICEMEN SHOT.

### RIFLE, REVOLVER AND BOMB FUSILADE.

One of the most terrible affairs of its kind—if not the most serious—disturbed the Wanchai district of the City to-day. The historic scenes which were enacted in Sydney Street, London, some few years ago, when a gang of desperate robbers held up the Police with firearms, has been repeated in Gresson Street to-day in a more intense form and on a much larger scale.

At the time of writing, information of an exact nature is hard to get, for the siege of the street is still in progress. The story which has most currency, and which is in all probability correct, is that the Police were engaged in running down a gang of armed

robbers and succeeded in trapping them to a house in Gresson Street which runs from Queen's Road East to the Praya East. It is known that Detective Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan and Detective Sergeant Clarke entered No. 6 Gresson Street and were engaged with others in a search when shots were heard to be fired and several men were seen to rush from the building. The alarm was at once given. This happened soon after eleven o'clock.

The next event which stands out clear is that Mr. "Kid" Marriott, who resides next to the Convent in St. Francis Street, which is only just across the Queen's Road from Gresson Street, heard the shots, and, seizing his service rifle, went with his wife into the street. A man was seen

to be running from the direction of Queen's Road and as he passed Mr. and Mrs. Marriott he fired point blank at them. Fortunately, the bullet went wide and, with great promptitude, Mr. Marriott began to chase the fugitive, preparing to shoot the while. Just as the man was about to jump down a declivity in the hillside, Mr. Marriott shot at him, with such good effect that he found the man in a dying condition by the time he arrived. The robber expired almost immediately, and was found to have in his possession a number of revolvers and a large quantity of ammunition. The man's body was later removed to the Mortuary.

Simultaneously with this happening two men, it is said, both armed, made a dash for liberty, firing shots as they went down Queen's Road in the direction of Happy Valley. One man left his shoes behind, and a chase was made. At the time of writing, there is no definite news to be had as to the fate of these two men, but a story is in circulation that one of them was chased by an Indian constable right up into the Kennedy Road where he turned and shot the constable, but the truth of this cannot yet be vouchsafed for.

Inspector Sir, with others, soon arrived at Gresson Street, where they discovered the house held up by armed men, the number of whom they could not determine. In the meantime, one Indian policeman had been fatally shot, and another wounded in such a manner as to make his chances of recovery very slight. A Chinese constable is also supposed to have been wounded. An urgent message was sent to the Central Police Station and a force of armed men was despatched to the scene, the fire engine being requisitioned. Accompanying the men were the Hon. O. S. P. (Mr. O. M. Messer), who took charge of matters on arrival. This force found that three houses in Gresson Street, No. 6 and the two adjoining, were held up by armed men, for shots were fired from them. It was impossible for the exact fate of Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke to be determined, for they were inside the building, an attempt to enter which meant that anyone would have been shot. Possession was taken of the houses adjoining and also on the opposite side of the road, the whole district was surrounded by armed men, and a number of men were detailed off to occupy and watch the down-stairs part of the robbers' stronghold. One man, whether a robber or not could not be ascertained, was seen to be lying in the yard at the back of one of the houses.

Then commenced a regular siege of the premises, shots being fired at the first sign of any movement in the up-stairs portion of the premises. Suggestions were made as to smoking the men out by smoke fuses, or setting fire to the buildings and of using the fire hose to force the inmates out, but these measures could not be adopted owing to it being also known that others, besides the robbers, were inside, and that Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke might still be alive. The Police were handicapped only by this uncertainty, but in every other direction there is only admiration for the way in which they dealt with the situation. The Hon. O. S. P., Sergeant Wille, Cockle, Murphy, Poplow and others were seen to be constantly in the dangerous zone, trying to discover the exact forces against them.

In the meantime, the injured man had been removed to hospital and a great crowd of people had assembled in the neighbouring streets as near as the police would let them go. A number

of Police Reservists were also working. For over an hour nothing of great consequence happened except the firing of shots by the men laying siege, who kept a vigilant watch for any movement. On several occasions, inmates of the houses came out, among them women and children. All the men were carefully searched and any who appeared to be suspicious were detained. Prominent officials had been continually arriving. His Excellency the Governor coming on to the scene soon after one o'clock. There were also noticed Mr. P. J. Wadehouse, D. S. P., Mr. T. H. King, A. S. P., Mr. F. E. Hough, and Mr. Franks, A. S. P.'s of the Police Reserve, Major Robertson, and others.

It was nearing half past one when Sergeant Wille, who had deployed up a side passage to see if any better information could be obtained from there, was seen to come hobbling out as best he could on one leg. Assistance was promptly given him and he told of how he had just come in sight of a window when he was shot at. The bullet was found to have passed through his leg, just above the knee. He was at once conveyed on a stretcher to the Government Hospital.

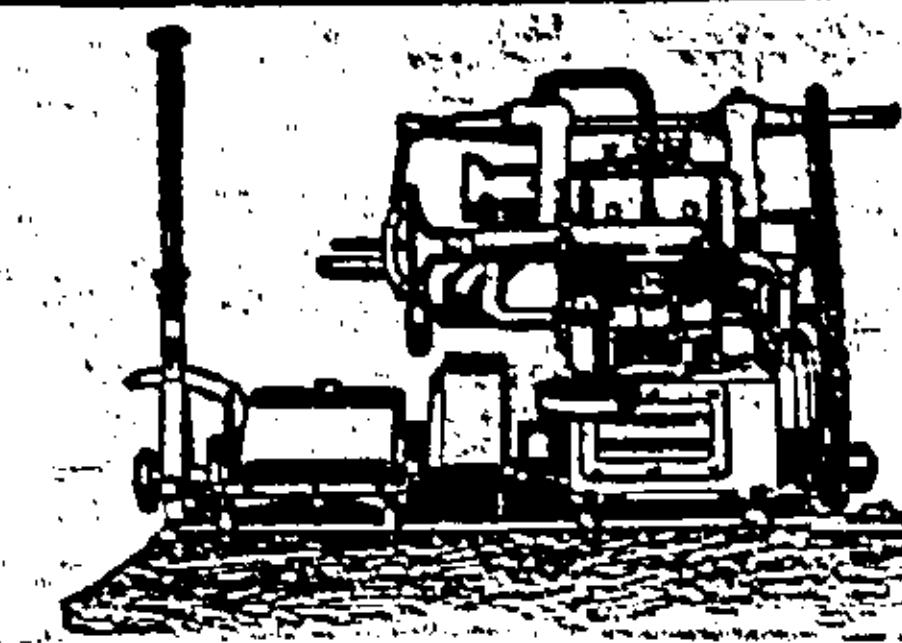
By going through a house in Queen's Road, the back of which overlooked the premises occupied by the robbers, the Police were able to see into the small room where Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke were, and could then see the two men, lying on the floor, apparently dead, for they were showing no signs of life. What might have been a serious matter occurred just at this time. A Chinese detective, who had discarded his tunic, and who was indistinguishable from a civilian, was seen to come out of a house in the Queen's Road, where he must have gone to obtain a better view. Of course he was armed, and, as he was hurrying, it was surmised by some of the watchers, who had not recognised him, that he was one of the robbers trying to escape. Anyhow, one man fired blankly at him, but fortunately the man was not hit. Before a second shot was fired, his identity had been shouted out by someone, and the innocent detective was not made a further target. He certainly had a lucky escape.

It was approaching two o'clock when it was reported by the watchers in the house immediately opposite that no movement had been noticed for half an hour.

The police now decided to resort to sterner measures. Major Robertson, of the Army Ordnance Department, being in charge of a bombing party. Not a little difficulty was experienced in getting the inmates of the adjoining houses out, partly through being shot by the police or by being shot by the robbers when they left, or by being shot by the police on the opposite side of the road. One man, whether a robber or not could not be ascertained, was seen to be lying in the yard at the back of one of the houses.

At this time the police were holding a conversation with one of the robbers at the back of the building. Apparently he had not been wounded at all, but was held back from surrendering through mortal fear of the consequences if he came out. He repeatedly threatened that if any one went into him he would shoot himself, and the police were loath to make any move, as he was a man of great nerve. Detective Sergeant Clarke had been in the force for many years and was extremely well-known and popular. He also was a married man, residing at the Police Quarters at the Central Station. In addition to his police work, he was a prominent member of the Fire Brigade. Much sympathy will be felt for the widow.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## "Virginia Western."

Recently a baby girl was found at Weybridge Station and taken to Chertsey Workhouse. At their meeting the guardians decided to name the child Virginia Western. —Virginia from the fact that the child was supposed to have been placed in the train at Virginia Water Station, and Western because the train belonged to the London and South Western Railway Company.

## Coal Gas On Motor Cars.

Official sanction for the use of coal gas on motor cars has been obtained by the Automobile Association from the Ministry of Munitions. The Ministry says that he has no objection to its use providing that the gas is conveyed in bags at, or slightly above, atmospheric pressure, and not compressed in steel cylinders. At the same time, if motorists were to use coal gas on any considerable scale it might become necessary to impose certain restrictions.

## Ship Blown up by Acetylene.

It was stated, at an inquiry recently that the explosion which wrecked the "Grimesby" trawler King Harold was caused through a drum of calcium carbide being accidentally dropped into the engine, which pounded it to pieces. The carbide came in contact with water in the bilges, and the acetylene thus generated exploded, wrecking the ship and killing three men.

## Nurses Foodless in Raids.

It was complained at a meeting of the Southward Guardians recently that the Food Controller's regulations did not provide for even a cup of tea or a slice of bread and butter to nurses called upon to stay up all night during raids. The chairman said he was absolutely disgusted with the whole thing. Nurses had been on duty from 8 a.m. until 4 a.m. the following morning, but after five o'clock they could not break their fast until seven o'clock the next morning because of the food regulations.

## "Disgraceful Bribery."

Sentences were passed at Newcasle on the three men accused of conspiracy and corruption in connection with recruiting. The accused were: Col. Frederick George Scott, Capt. John Moralee, and Pte. Hyman Cohen, of the Royal Marine Submarine Miners. Scott received sentence of 18 months, Moralee 15 months, and Cohen 8 months; each prisoner also to pay £200 towards the costs of the prosecution. Mr. Justice Salter described the conspiracy as a disgraceful system of bribery.

## Husband 16; Bride 48.

In the Divorce Court Captain Geoffrey Brian O'Connell, of the Canadian Army, was granted a decree nisi for the dissolution of his marriage, on the ground of his wife's misconduct with a man named Ward. Petitioner in 1910, when aged 16 and at school in Folkestone, married the respondent who was then 48. Shortly after his parents sent him to Canada, and he had not lived with respondent since.

## French Army's Football.

Paris, Oct. 24.—All French regiments will have in their official equipment in future an Association football. This announcement, made by the War Office, shows the popularity in the army of the game of "Soccer." While 20 years ago football was hardly known in France and played only by a few devotees, there is not a town to-day which does not possess one or more teams, and the game is played all over the front.

## Lockjaw from a Root-nail.

Six thousand units of antitoxin were injected into the spine and brain of William Boston, 49, a West Ham carman, who was admitted to the London Hospital in an advanced stage of tetanus. Dr. G

## GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. W. R. McBain.

Captain W. R. McBain, Royal Flying Corps, the second son of Mr. McBain, Cecile Court, has been awarded the Military Cross. He has also been recommended for a French decoration and has been several times mentioned in despatches. At present he is with the 17th Squadron, R. F. C. with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in Salonika.

U. S. and China's Tariff. Mr. J. R. Segoe, accompanied by his wife and daughter and Mr. Linton accompanied by his wife, United States representatives to the Chinese Tariff Commission, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday from America. These gentlemen, with Mr. Julian Arnold, will compose the United States' representation.

Pershing Says "Wait and See." A prominent British politician who has just returned from France and a visit to the American training camp is very enthusiastic regarding the thoroughness and extent of the United States preparation. No detailed information may yet be given of the number of American soldiers now in France, but, according to General Pershing, himself, by next spring there will be a formidable force ready to take the field. General Pershing is highly annoyed at the efforts of Berlin to persuade the German people that the military forces of America can never be made effective on the Western front. "When we are ready," he is reported to have said, "our weight will be sufficient to turn the scale. The Allies will get through."

Hangchow's Bad Roads. The Hangchow correspondent of the N. C. Daily News writes:—

On Friday an insurance company's representative here on business was doing a sprint to catch the afternoon express for Shanghai when he slipped and fell with great force against the station gate, fractured his right arm in several places, dislocated his left elbow, and cut his head. He was taken to the C. M. S. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to without delay. On Thursday, Mrs. Taylor, of the C. I. M., was thrown out of her ricksha and broke her arm and was badly bruised. The streets are so rough and neglected that one is surprised there are not more accidents of this kind. Many are thrown out of rickshas these days, but they are so padded with clothing and go over so gently that they don't appear to suffer much.

The United Workers.

At a meeting of the Association of United Workers, held last night at Burlington House, Piccadilly, Mr. C. J. Stewart (Public Trustee), the chairman and treasurer, announced that the council very regretfully asked the members to accept their resignation. The association was formed to appeal to the patriotism of the individuals and to promote a true understanding of the national effort required for the successful prosecution of the war. The special committee appointed to consider the position of the society reported that as War Savings work and Food Economy has been taken up by the Government, there was no object that, as a corporate body, they could undertake now. For that reason the council asked the members to accept their resignation. The Countess Ferrers, who seconded the motion, said that the work of the society had been accomplished. The motion was agreed to.

## NOTICES.

## MOUTRIE PIANOS

**COMBINE ALL THE ESSENTIALS THAT GO TO MAKE UP AN IDEAL INSTRUMENT FOR THIS CLIMATE AND ARE BACKED**

by guarantee for five years.

**SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH**

**S. MOUTRE & CO. LTD.**

## A SIGN IN TIME.

Save Your Eyes

**N. LAZARUS**

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, Queen's Road Central.

## UNFIT FOR GOVERNMENT

Russians More Oriental than European.

Paris.—"It America would understand that Russia is no more fit for self-government than Mexico and that the men now directing its destinies are not as well-versed in statescraft as the men composing the Carranza government, they would realise the immensity of the task of whipping Bu-sia into a governmental unit that will be helpful to the allies."

A French diplomat, who had been attached to the French embassy in Petrograd and had recently returned to Paris, was describing to a small group of Americans conditions as they existed in Russia.

"You should remember," he continued, "that the Russian is more oriental than European. Government to him is a matter of personality rather than principle. You all know Mexico, and I was with our legation in Mexico City for two years. The Mexican peon is a Villista, a Carranzista, a Zapatista, always a follower of some man. He is never fighting for anything politically concrete, but follows his leader to whichever side he may drift."

"The Russian mousk is a counterpart of the Mexican peon, politically. He has for centuries looked upon the Czar as the "little father," a tangible personality whom he more or less deified, rather than the mere head of a form of government."

To-day personalities still continue to dominate the country.

"It is necessary that America get a true perspective of Russia because she is the only country that can help her. The Russian peasant at heart has a distrust for England, a dislike bordering on hatred for Japan, and at present, I believe, a certain undefined hesitancy in regard to France. America he considers the cradle of democracy and feels that the United States is a sincere friend, eager and anxious to help him.

"Accordingly, it is only America that can bring Russia to a realisation of the part it should play in the war against Germany. To-day there is no denying the fact that the country has not its heart in the struggle and is at a loss to know just exactly why it is fighting. The European belligerents may well be suspected by her of having selfish and ulterior aims. America stands above suspicion."—New York Evening Post.

An action has been called before Lord Sidde in the Edinburgh Court of Session in which Margaret Brown Johnstone, of Linhouse, Govan, and others seek to have the heirs of the West Parish Church, Greenock, interdicted from selling the old burying ground of the parish, which contains the grave of "Highland Mary," the early love of Robert Burns. The pursuer claims to have a "patrimonial interest in the ground, and therefore object to the sale."

"Highland Mary's" Grave.

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## NOTICES.

## Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Red Leprosy, Acne, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Sores, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Fissures, Blood Poisons, Rheumatism, etc. etc. and money on useless lotions and many ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. When you want a quick and easily cured remedy, it is a medicine that will thoroughly cure the blood of the pores and glands, and make the skin soft and smooth. Clarke's Blood Mixture. It is a mixture of many medicines, it is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture  
WILL CURE YOU  
PERMANENTLY.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply H. E. Goldsmith, P. W. D.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET.—87 Peak from 1st May to 31st October. 6 ROOMS and usual offices, together with a large garden. Apply W. Meyrick Humphreys, c/o W. G. Humphreys & Co., 5, Duddell Street.

## ATHENS AND BERLIN.

More Documents of the Old Regime.

Athens, Nov. 6.—The Government is preparing to publish in popular book form, as an abiding reminder of the deceitful manner in which ex-King Constantine sacrificed the interests of his people for the sake of his cherished connection with the Kaiser, the whole series of secret telegrams exchanged between Athens and Berlin before the denouement. These telegrams number 89 in all. The following is a slightly abridged translation of further documents of the series that were communicated to me to-day:

From Ex-King Constantine to M. Theotokis (Minister at Berlin) March 10, 1918:

"Falkenhayn has informed us of the intention of the Allied troops to occupy the Pass of Demir Hisar, between Mounts Balles and Tchengbel, as a defensive measure in consequence of the action of the Anglo-French, and has requested us to evacuate that sector. I replied that we were awaiting from the Imperial Government the declaration that to-day:

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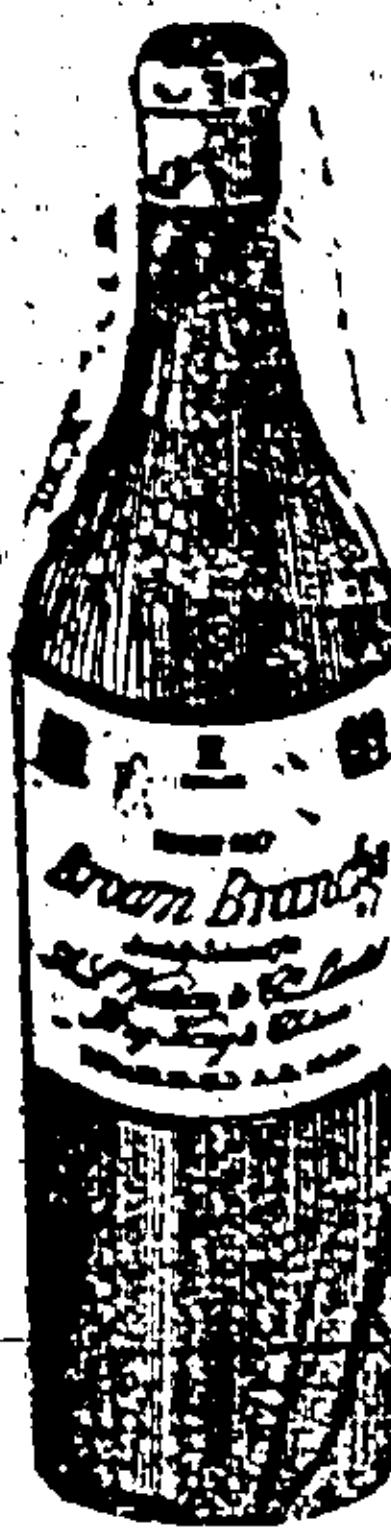
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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
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TELEPHONE No. 616.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

### DEATH.

DANENBERG.—Mrs. C. Danenberg, of No. 1, The Albany, aged 74, on the 19th January, 1918.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1918.

### RUSSIA'S DEMORALISATION.

Russia is unquestionably going from bad to worse. The Bolsheviks or Soviets, or whatever is the correct name of the fanatics, into whose hands Russia and the Russian nation have been, willy nilly, committed, appear to have no sense of restraint or of fairness, no sense of decency in their national and international relations or knowledge of political economy—nothing, indeed, save an insensate, maddening, and almost, one would think, a morbid selfishness, which tolerates nothing of which it cannot or will not approve or is incapable of understanding. The outlook for Russia during the past few months has been black indeed, and, judging by the latest telegrams, the situation is emphatically very serious. The news from Petrograd, which we published in yesterday's issue, is almost painful in the depth of stupidity, crass ignorance, gross indifference to the most elementary rights of the many classes that constitute society in Russia as elsewhere and in many other blameworthy (to call them by no harsher name) that are therein so abundantly revealed. Likewise, the news makes very funny and entertaining reading—the sort of thing which provokes a kind of spontaneous commingling of laughter and tears. For example, could anything be, at one and the same time, more painful or more exquisitely funny than the Soviets' "Declaration of the Workers' Rights," which, for unalloyed selfishness and class tyranny, has surely never been equalled in modern times by any nation? The Bolsheviks evidently seek to establish something that is little better than mob law, in which the workers are to be glorified, almost deified, and in which there is to be not the slightest consideration for the other elements—and the best elements, mark you—of Russia's enormous population. The Bolsheviks, doubtless the most bitter against the Romanoff's bureaucratic tyranny, seek to set up a tyranny just as complete and which probably, if ever it unhappily matures, will be very much worse in many respects.

The trouble at present seems to have been between the Bolsheviks and other members of the Constituent Assembly, which at last had been brought together after many strange happenings. With its appearance one would have imagined that even the Bolsheviks would have welcomed it as the most likely means of changing the existing chaos into some sort of order. But what has happened? No sooner has the Constituent Assembly (which, presumably, is the nearest approach to a body, representative of all classes that Russia can aspire to at present) met than the Bolsheviks, emulating the modern Huns in their worst characteristic, resort to an exhibition of might over right that is deplorable in every respect and which bodes sadly for Russia's immediate future. On the occasion of the meeting of the Assembly what do we find? The Bolsheviks plainly showing their attitude towards anything approaching authority by setting up an opposition to it that is positively intolerable. We read that "at the gangway" they stationed "sailors armed with rifles while at the entrance they placed two field guns." If they would but point their rifles at the heads of the enemy and put their field guns to proper use they would command the respect of the world but this, of course, is too much to expect from a hopeless set of fanatical fools such as are the Bolsheviks. From bad to worse they proceeded. Within twenty-four hours the Assembly was dissolved and the reign of disorder and stupidity given a fresh impetus. Truly a pitiable state of affairs.

And what could be more maddening than the Bolsheviks' political programme? It reads like a bad joke. Here are a few of the items:—The abolition of private ownership, work to be compulsory, the workers to be armed, the leisured classes to be disarmed, the organisation of a Socialist Army, the repudiation of loans. That is all, but is it not more than enough? Is it not the most pitiful farce of nonsense that ever emanated from an apparently sane body of politicians? So long as Russia tolerates men capable of uttering such imbecility she is doomed. Her affairs were bad under the Romanoffs; but, misdirected by the Bolsheviks, they are very much worse. And so long as this band of embryonic politicians is in power, so long will Russia remain the laughing stock of the civilised world, a vast mass of pitiful inertia beset by fools.

### A Good "Bag."

After a long period of silence so far as naval actions are concerned, it is most refreshing to learn that the vigilance of the British Navy at the mouth of the Dardanelles has resulted in the sinking of the *Breslau* and the crippling of the *Goeben*. These two cruisers, it will be remembered, managed to escape into the Dardanelles in the very early days of the war, and were subsequently "sold" to Turkey, along with their German crews, on the same day on which Britain declared war on Austria—August 10, 1914. Their incorporation into the Turkish Navy greatly strengthened that force, as both were quite modern craft at that time. Occasionally since the war we have had news of these cruisers indulging in periodical raids, but they have, in the main, worthily followed the example set by the so-called German High Seas Fleet by being content to remain in hiding. Possibly thinking that the British were too busily engaged elsewhere to bother about the Dardanelles, the commanders of these two boats evidently decided to make a dash to join the Austrian Fleet in the Adriatic, but Britain's seamen were on the watch, with the results already indicated. This little incident is a splendid tribute to the British command of the seas, and we imagine that Turkey feels very sick to-day over the loss of the best units in her Navy. Incidentally, with these two cruisers out of the way, what a splendid chance would offer itself to Russia to do a little naval work in the Black Sea, were she in a fighting mood. But while such a development is unlikely we can at any rate feel gratified by the thought that once again British naval strategy has been too good for that of the Germans.

### The Enemy's Plight.

While things at home may not be as satisfactory as we should all wish them to be, still they are not in anything like the terrible condition in which they are in Germany and Austria. From time to time authentic news filters out from Berlin regarding the widespread want and disease that are everywhere to be seen throughout that land fortunate in being ruled by the Kaiser, the "All Highest," who blasphemously claims to be on intimate terms with God Almighty. Austria's internal affairs are likewise by no means improving, and telegrams to hand point to a state of affairs in Vienna that must be causing the Government of the Dual Monarchy serious concern. To widespread want and disease, as in Germany, there have been of late very grave industrial troubles. Strikes are reported to be increasing; also, it is stated, "there have been big demonstrations in the capital, crowds blocking the traffic." An appeal is made to food workers and railway workers not to strike, because, adds the Labour organ that makes the request, "it only adds to the distress." To all appearance, therefore, as in Germany so in Austria-Hungary, the conditions prevailing are by no means such as the Teutonic would-be conquerors of the world would wish them to be. It all goes to prove that when an individual or a nation attempts to bite off more than he or it can chew, he or it very soon finds that there is nothing at all left to chew.

### FOR SOLDIERS & SAILORS.

Fund to Provide Boxing Gloves.

Alfred acknowledged ...	5	
Nat Lingham ...	5	
J.A.B. ...	2	
"Jem Mace" ...	2	
Mr. Astman (Terry)	5	
"Paddy" ...	2	
"Mendoza" ...	2	

### DAY BY DAY.

THE LOVE OF PRAISE, HOWEVER CONCEALED, BY ART, REIGNS MORE OR LESS AND GLOWS IN EVERY HEART.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Gustave Doré, the artist (1883).

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.115/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

### Prize Day.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Sivern, C.M.G., is to present the prizes at the Ellis Cadet School on February 4, at noon.

### Raffle Result.

Ticket No. 150 won the doll and chair, and ticket No. 59 won the Junior cooking stove raffled in aid of St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.

Defence Corps Orders.

In the Defence Corps orders published on Friday a mistake occurred in regard to the annual musketry course firing for "B" Company at King's Park Range

on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 4.30 p.m. The order applies to No. 5 Platoon, and not to No. 6.

### Lecture.

The Union Church Guild meets to-morrow at 9 p.m., in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, when the Hon. Mr. Claud Sivern, C.M.G., delivers his second lecture on British Malaya, the subject being "Forty Years Development in the Malay States." The lecture is open to the public.

### Theft of Coal.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing coal from a steamer in Harbour. Defendant told his Worship that the purser at the steamer gave it to him. His Worship did not believe the story and inflicted a fine of \$5 or, in default, seven days, hard labour.

### The "Court Cards."

The "Court Cards" provided another most delightful evening at the Theatre Royal last night, these present greatly enjoying the bright and cheery efforts of the performers. The whole entertainment was marked by originality and quality, there being a very happy blending of mirth and music. To-night there will be a complete change of programme.

Granted Commission.

Mr. G. T. May, son of 1st Class Mr. G. T. May, R.G.A., has been granted a Second Lieut. in the Royal Flying Corps. Mr. May volunteered for service outside the Colony and embarked for England in March last. Prior to leaving the Colony he served with the Asiatic Petroleum Company and was a member of the Civil Service Company, Hongkong Volunteers.

A Distressing Fatality.

A shocking accident occurred outside No. 2 Police Station this morning, an Indian servant being accidentally knocked down by a tram car and run over. The wheels of the car passed over the man's abdomen before the driver of the vehicle could pull up. The car had to be prised up with jacks before the man could be extricated and it was then found that he was dead.

Opium Possession.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of 29 taels of prepared opium. A lookout stated that he was on the Tsim Sha Tsui Wharf and saw three men whom he suspected. He went towards them. Two of them, throwing a parcel to defendant and advising him to get it and make his escape, jumped under the wharf and got safely away. One of the men struck him in the chest. He was able to get hold of defendant. Defendant was discharged and the opium confiscated.

Thefts from Taikoo Rifle Range.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, with stealing five bags, the property of the Taikoo Rifle Range. Defendants said they felt a little cold and wanted a few bags to cover them when sleeping in the street. It was stated by a European sergeant that there had been a lot of petty thieving going on on the range, over \$200 worth having been done. Both men were sent to prison for six weeks each and four hours' stocks.

### COMPANY REPORTS.

The West Point Building Co., Ltd.

The twenty-ninth report of the General Agents of the above company states:

The General Agents now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The net profit for the year amount to \$76,009.87 which with \$2,658.87 the amount brought forward from the previous year makes an amount available for division of \$78,698.74. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.00 per share has already been paid, and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$3.00 per share making a total dividend for the twelve months of \$6.00 per share, and to carry forward the balance \$3,698.74 to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Hon. Sir C. P. Chater and Mr. A. O. Lang now retire by rotation, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith who now retires, and offers himself for re-election.

The Hongkong General Estate, Ltd.

The fourth report of the Board of Directors of the above company states:

The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The net profit for the period amount to \$84,927.57 which with \$11,119.57 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$98,047.14. It is now proposed to pay a dividend of \$7.00 per share absorbing \$70,000.00 and to carry forward the balance \$27,047.14 to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Dr. J. W. Noble having left the colony, the Rev. Father Robert was invited to join the Board in his place. Hon. Mr. David Landale and Hon. Mr. E. Shellim having resigned Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. A. H. Compton were appointed in their places. These appointments now require confirmation. Rev. Father Robert now retires by rotation, and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

The twenty-ninth report of the Board of Directors of the above company states:

The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The net profit for that period amount to \$283,067.93 which with \$40,530.40 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$323,604.33. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.50 per share has already been paid. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$3.50 per share and after writing off Manager Directors' fees there remains a balance of \$28,180.58 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Hon. Mr. E. Shellim having resigned Mr. A. H. Compton was invited to join the Board in his place and this appointment now requires confirmation. Sir Robert Ho Tang and Mr. A. H. Compton now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

### TIENTSIN FLOOD RELIEF.

Hongkong Representative on the Council.

The following correspondence is forwarded as by the Hon. Colonial Secretary:

To the Hon. Mr. Claud Sivern, C.M.G.; Acting Governor of Hongkong.

Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council.

Shih-Fu-Ma-Ta-Chieh,

Peking, December 25th, 1917.

Sir,—We have received a letter from our Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the Ministry has received a despatch from the British Legation in Peking informing it that the British Colony of Hongkong has donated, through its Acting Governor Hon. Claud Sivern, one hundred thousand dollars (100,000) Hongkong currency for the purpose of relieving the flood sufferers of the Province of Chihli.

In acknowledging the receipt of this most bounteous offer, allow me, in the capacity of the President of the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council, to thank your good self and the Hongkong community for their esteemed sympathy with our cause.

It is very generous of the Hongkong community of which you are the honoured chief to contribute so much money for the noble work of life-saving. We shall endeavour to make this fact known to the suffering people so that they may ever remember with gratitude the kindness of your community.

We shall also deem it a great honour if the Hongkong community would, through their esteemed Acting Governor, name any member of the British Legation in Peking to represent them to attend our weekly meetings and thus to supervise the disbursement of the relief fund.

With my best regards,

I beg &c.,

(SIGNED) HSU-JUNG HSU-LING,

President.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John N. Jordan, G. C. I. E., K. C. B., K. O. M. G., His Majesty's Minister, British Legation, Peking.

Government House,

Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 3rd January, and your telegrams of the 17th January regarding the request of the Director-General of the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council that a representative of this country should be appointed on the Council, and that you proposed to designate Mr. Wilson for this purpose.

I have telegraphed to-day that I concur in your proposal and I should be glad if you would convey to Mr. Hsing Hsing Hailung an expression of thanks from the Colony for his action in the matter.

I have &c.,

(Sd) F. H. MAY,

Governor, &c.,

The Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

The sixteenth report of the Board of Directors of the above company states:

The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The net profit for the year amount to \$41,794.12 which with \$647,637.42 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$688,831.54. It is now proposed to pay a dividend 7 per cent. on the paid up capital, after providing for which there remains a balance of \$623,206.64 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Hon. Mr. E. Shellim having resigned Mr. A. H. Compton was invited to join the Board in his place and this appointment now requires confirmation. Sir Robert Ho Tang and Mr. A. H. Compton now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

## FROM THE PULPIT.

Inviolable Home.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"When thou dost lend thy brother any manner of loan, thou shalt not go into his house to fetch his pledge. Then shalt stand without, and the man to whom thou dost lend shall bring forth the pledge unto thee." Deut. 24:10-11.

They say that an Englishman's house is his castle, but it would seem that the same principle was understood, if not before Britain first arose from out the sea, certainly before it was heard of in civilised history. My text is an ancient enactment based upon still more ancient custom dating back no-one knows how far. Primitive man no doubt defended his cave dwelling tooth and nail against intruders, as the wolf or lion guards his lair. But from that it is a long step to this Deuteronomic law which stamps the home of the humblest as a sacred place within which none but the dweller has rights. It is no castle, only a cottage, that my text speaks of. Its inmates are very poor. They need to borrow money, and something has to be taken out of the house, poor though it is, in security for the loan.

Now there is a right way and a wrong one of doing everything, as everybody knows. The Bible, being the greatest of books, condescends to things which are lowly, and gives careful instructions that this poor, pathetic transaction be not done in the wrong way. So we have this piece of considerate legislation along with one of two others about lending and pledge-holding. The lender is not to march up to the poor man's door, enter without knocking, and help himself; the borrower also is inferentially forbidden to invite him to do so. Both alike are reminded that a man in debt must not cease to be a man. His home remains sacredly his own, and whatever goes out of it goes only by his own taking. So long as a scot is over his head it is his roof, and no other man is master of rag or stick beneath it.

A text like this suggests so many things that it is difficult to choose amongst them. One thing, however, we must not pass by—it is God's consideration for the poor, seen in this piece of Divinely sanctioned law. Where men may see only the unattractive sordidness of strained circumstances God sees thought of the hard lot of living men and women. "I am poor and needy," says one of the Psalmists, "yet the Lord thinketh upon me." Folk in comfortable ease "spiritualise" such a sentence as that, but the poor man takes it literally, and he is right. The Bible has always been the poor man's book, and always will be, for nowhere else is he so considered. And by the hand of Moses the Lord is not above thinking about even the pawn-shop, and putting an angel, as it were, by the door of it to see that the petty transactions of hard necessity are honourably and self-respectingly conducted. Nobody, I suppose, would call the institution desirable, but there is nothing in the nature of it dishonest. And after all the man who may honourably borrow thousands from his banker on security does much the same thing as the poor woman who steals out in the dusk to the broker's with an ornament from the parlour mantel under her shawl for fear the neighbours should see. Yes, and the Lord saw her through the neighbours did not, and made no score of her as the neighbours might.

He "concerneth the poor." He takes note of the shifts and struggles and the splendid, brave character that so often underlies them. And in order that character might be formed and not spoilt, He gave this considerate law: "Stand outside the poorest man's home, even if you go to claim a debt from him. Take no liberties there which you would not venture in a mansion. You that have wealth respect the feelings of those that are in want. Respect their doortoys and their persons, even if they should fail to do to themselves." The publican was far too humble to

cottage door often has no knocker, but your hand has knuckles: do not forget to use them. I cannot but think that this reminder as to the respect due to the poor is still needed, and, truth to tell, Church district visitors are among the worst offenders.

It seems to be thought proper, in the name of religion, to go around interfering and directing and correcting among the poor in a style which these well-meaning meddlers dare never venture among their social equals, who are often much more in need of it. "Why don't you take them up Looker Street?"—the fashionable quarter—a man in my hearing once in a Plymouth slum asked a tract distributor. It was many years ago, but I have not yet heard a satisfactory answer to the reproof. That may have little application to us out here, but it may come in the way of any of us, wherever we are to find others under obligation to us, or to come under obligation to others. Let us not forget, then, that there is a right way and a wrong way in all manner of the bearing of one another's burdens. There is a way which hurts feelings and lowers self-respect, lays on a heavier load than it lifts. There is also the other way which weaves a garland of grace around the gift, which eases a brother's load with a brotherly hand, a quality of mercy which is not strained nor self-conscious, and which leaves it doubtful whether it is more blessed to give than to receive. Far beyond the matter of bonds and bills and I. O. Us, stretches the whole area of daily life in which we become debtors one to another for needless words and acts of mutual charity. In giving such, or in accepting we come near to the threshold of other men's sacred places. Then halt there, if you would fulfil the spirit of God's law. "When thou dost lend thy brother any manner of loan thou shalt not go into his house to fetch his pledge. Thou shalt stand without, and the man to whom the debt lend shall bring forth the pledge unto thee." Between brethren at any rate the common saying ought not to hold good that "who goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing," who accepts a kindness is loaded with an obligation.

## THE POLICE MURDER.

Accused Again Before the Court.

William Percy Blomfield, the soldier charged with wilful murder of Lieut. Sergeant N. G. Johnston, appeared on remand from last Tuesday before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning.

Mr. T. H. King, A. S. P., asked for another week's remand.

Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was present in Court and said Mr. Grist had been instructed to defend prisoner.

His Worship:—Are you objecting to another week's remand?

Mr. Hall:—No. We have no objection.

Prisoner was formally remanded until Tuesday next.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## WAR TAX REFUND.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Permit me to my undertaking to pay over to War Charities all refunds of the special War Tax made by my tenant, please be so kind as to accord me space in your columns for acknowledgment of the following in respect of the Fourth Quarter of 1917:—

Fung Tang Kee Firm... \$30.45  
Messrs. Jurdine Matheson Co. Compradores  
Staff Quarters ... 28.77  
Toyan Kun Firm ... 23.10  
The Tenants of Nos. 44 and 45 Connacht Road Central 2nd. Floor ... 15.96  
C. H. P. Hay E. q. ... 31.50  
A. R. Raworth E. q. ... 27.84  
W. Fooks E. q. ... 10.50  
J. H. Buttonjee E. q. ... 8.40  
\$176.52

I would like to add that a cheque for the above total amount of \$176.52 has been forwarded to the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Fund, for disposal as the War Charities Committee may determine.

Yours etc.,  
R. HO TUNG.  
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1918.

## FOOTBALL.

To-morrow's League Matches.

In the United Services League, the Royal Engineers meet the 25th Middlesex Battalion tomorrow on the Navy Ground, Happy Valley, kick-off at 4 p.m. The Royal Engineers will be represented by:—Clarke, Charters and Lucas; Hortop, Smith (Capt.) and White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Osborne and Pascal.

In the 2nd Division of the Hongkong League, the Royal Engineers Reserves meet the 88th Co., R.G.A. on the Navy Ground, kick-off at 2.30 p.m. The R.E. Reserves will be represented by:—Heath; Simonds and Craickshanks; Cuckow (Capt.), Waller and Webber; Millard, Durose, Baker, Todd and Beakes.

dream of it. Then, after His rising from the dead, remember how on the road to Emmaus, when the house door was reached Jesus "made as though He would go further," and had to be "constrained" to go within and abide at even. Last of all, we have the message from Him in glory to the Laodicean Church, which, though it knew it not, was "wretched, and miserable, and poor and blind, and naked." Even there also, He whose right is to command takes on Him the role of suppliant: "Behold I stand at the door and knock; if any man open unto Me, I will come in unto Matthew's spread table, where him, and will sup with Him." "If many publicans and sinners say man open," that is the one shared the feast. But He is always the invited guest, for the Lord will force an entrance except indeed at Jericho, where no man's heart, though when He invited Himself because the door does open He will refuse.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

## OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS

## AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D. S. P. (A.), state:—

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Musketry, Part I, Correction. With reference to Orders of January 21 and 22, the men required to fire on Sunday, January 27, are the men of No. 2 Company (and not of No. 2 Platoon) who have not yet fired.

## "ATSUTA MARU."

are hereby notified that as this steamer had an outbreak of fire on board on 4th December, 1917, on her way from England to the East, it has been decided that the damage sustained and the expenditures incurred therefrom shall form a subject for General Average contribution. Consignees are therefore requested to sign Average Bond at this office and to fill in Valuation Forms which may be supplied upon application, as well as to pay to the ship's agent a deposit, percentage of which shall be fixed later, before taking delivery of their goods on ship's arrival here on Monday, the 21st instant.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1918.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
SuperintendentENJOY THE SUMMER  
OF 1918 IN  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
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P. D. GUTHRIE,  
GENERAL AGENT,  
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Page 752.J. M. WALLACE,  
GENERAL AGENT,  
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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

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Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madras...	Suwa Maru	WEDNES., 19th
& SEATTLE via S'hai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama...	Fushimi Maru	WEDNES., 19th
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Capt. Iizawa	T. 21,000 Mar., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Satsuta Maru	TUES., 22nd
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Inazumi	Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo Maru	TUES., 5th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Shimizu	WEDNES., 20th
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Syō Maru	Feb., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Stango Maru	FRIDAY, 15th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Akamatsu	Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru	MONDAY,
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Doti	T. 8,000 28th Jan.
CEYLON, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru	SATURDAY,
SHANGHAI and Bombay	Capt. Tsuda	T. 10,000 2nd Feb.
SHANGHAI and Tientsin	Capt. Tsuru	T. 8,000 23rd Jan.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Capt. Taniguchi	MONDAY, 28th Jan.
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SIBERIA MARU 18,000 22nd Mar.

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Abraham D Leathem C  
Buchanan CO McIntosh Mr & Mrs  
Brand Mrs May G H  
Burrell J D James C M  
Baring J H Maitland Mr & Mrs  
Baring Mrs Z F Macdonald Major &  
Boust Mr & Mrs A Mrs D  
Bell G D J Macrae J  
Baxter Mr & Mrs H Marriott Dr & Mrs  
A Moulton Mr & Mrs  
Browne W G Moulder A B  
Ballou Mrs E R McIntosh Mr & Mrs  
Branch Capt & Mrs W Malcolm G M  
B B McWilliam C F  
Baxter Capt J McKensie Mr &  
Mrs J N  
Buckland Mr & Mrs H B  
Buckland Mr & Mrs H B  
Brown R H Nash A E  
Bruhman J Northcombe Capt  
Barelay J B & Mrs  
Carmichael Mr & Mrs E V  
Carmichael Mr & Mrs  
Calderon L A  
Cole Plunkett Mr R B  
Courtney J D  
Clarke Miss M  
Colby Mr & Mrs  
Davis Mrs F E  
Davidson Mr & Mrs J L  
Danson H G Robinson Capt A  
Dowdhouse Mr & Mrs B S  
Easau Madam E  
Eastman Dr F W  
Fenney A C  
Fowler Mr & Mrs P  
Fletcher, H G Bowe Miss  
Gray J Bicham Miss H  
Gough Mr & Mrs J  
Gould Mr & Mrs J  
Gould Mr & Mrs J  
Griffiths A O  
Hicks A  
Hall Mr & Mrs B  
Hope L  
Hoover Mr & Mrs P  
Hoover Mr & Mrs P  
Hodgson Mr & Mrs P  
Hall Capt T P  
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Hannibal Mr & Mrs W A  
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Shaw Capt W  
Templton O P  
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Hobson B F Tyson Capt F M  
Hall Mr & Mrs V C Thompson Mrs E E  
Innes Capt & Mrs B Thompson G V  
Jolley Mrs M Thompson E P  
Joseph E M Volkensweiler H J  
Jones Mrs E B Vilindzki N A  
John A L Wilson Capt & Mrs  
Key Dr F T M  
Kino Mr & Mrs T H Watson Mrs J  
Kulakoffian N O Wagandank W J  
Larsen Capt T L Van  
Latta C Wood G G  
Leda G Williamson S T  
Longfield S Walters W B  
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O' Brien Mrs & Mrs J J Williamson Lt Col  
Lindsey Mr & Mrs W P  
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Culhane T B McFayle H M  
Crookston Miss McFayle H M  
Crockton Miss McFayle H M  
Donaldson B A McFayle H M  
Fitz C McFayle H M  
Gilling J C McFayle H M  
Gillies E J McFayle H M  
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Hammes Mr & Mrs Swain Capt & Mrs  
Haywood G E Smith T  
Hoy A W T Thompson Mrs  
Irwin J Todt A L  
Jackson Mr & Mrs Underwood Mr &  
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Underwood T W White Mr & Mrs J  
Kincaid F B W  
Kilbee Mrs L W

## PEAK HOTEL.

Blair Mrs D K Lammett Mr & Mrs  
Breakspeare Mr & J Litt Mrs  
Mrs O T Mattingley B P  
Carter Mr & Mrs Massey Capt &  
A J Mrs H M C  
Cartwright Mr & Mrs Mrs V  
Mrs H A McLochlan Mr &  
Mrs H B L Mr & Mrs  
Dowling Mr & Mrs Nightingale Mr &  
Dowling Capt & Mrs Mrs F  
Eyre G Perkins T L  
Elmote Mrs Roberts Mr & Mrs  
Fuller Denman W E  
Gardiner Mrs Bourne Mr & Mrs H  
Hale Mr & Mrs B A Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs H  
Hartley Mr & Mrs Mrs H  
Hawley Mr & Mrs J Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs H  
Johnson F B Sween Mrs K  
Jonckheer Mr & Ward Lt Col John  
Mrs J J M P  
Koch Dr & Mrs Watton Mr & Mrs  
S E

## KINGSCOLERE HOTEL.

Buckan R Pasham Lt Col &  
Capperton D E Mrs J Thursby  
Comptn's Vicous Council Powell Capt & Mrs  
& Mrs A E A D S  
Condon J H Bolts Capt P H  
Dillon Capt & Mrs Seach Mr G A  
F M  
Dunbar L Shire Mr & Mrs  
Filkiss Mrs D Scott Holman  
Forbes A Shire Mr & Mrs J A  
Haskett G H Stachouse J W  
Kestling Dr Thomas Tod Mr & Mrs Peter  
F Turnell Mr & Mrs  
Knight Dr & Mrs P T G  
Vestris Major Gen  
Logan Mr & Mrs W & Miss F  
Partington Dr & White B P  
Mrs T B

## GRAND HOTEL.

Anderson O Kenett W G  
Bishop Mr & Mrs McDonald J A  
F P Mayes W C  
Bassman A Phillips A P  
Cook T Pearce Mrs S A  
Dufield H C Pearce Dr W A  
Eager Mrs G B Shrimpton A  
Everingham OT Shirey Mrs F  
Fisher F H Shirey Mrs F  
Hind Mr & Mrs A Sewinglass J S  
Knott J Ward H W  
Ling C Wilkinson J  
Lindsey Mr & Mrs A

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	21. Jan.
Haiphong via Hoihow	Takseang	J. M. Co.	22. Jan.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	24. Jan.
Manila	Loonggang	J. M. Co.	25. Jan.
Shanghai	Yingbow	B. & S.	26. Jan.
Shanghai	Wingaang	J. M. Co.	26. Jan.
Shanghai and Kobe	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	27. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	28. Jan.
Java	Jijimaneck	J.C.J. L.	28. Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	D. L. Co.	29. Jan.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	29. Jan.
Java and Singapore	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	30. Jan.
Manila	Wiliis	J.C.J. L.	31. Jan.
Shanghai	Yueceng	J. M. Co.	1. Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	2. Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	5. Feb.
Java and Singapore	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15. Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	20. Feb.
Shanghai and Singapore	Gootoer	J.C.J. L.	23. Feb.

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
& MANILAThe above named steamer  
having arrived, consignees of  
cargo are hereby notified to  
send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature, and to take  
immediate delivery of cargo from  
alongside.Cargo remaining undelivered  
on 17th January at 5 P.M. will  
be landed at consignees' risk and  
expense, and delivery must then  
be taken from the Company's  
Godown.Storage charge will be assessed  
on all cargo remaining un-  
delivered on 21st January, at  
5 P.M.No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.No Claim will be recognised  
after the goods have left the  
Steamer or Godown.All chaffed and damaged cargo  
will be landed into the Company's  
Godown, where it will be  
examined on the 22nd January,  
at 10 A.M.No Claim will be recognised if  
filed after the 29th January,  
1918.T. DAIGO,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

## CONSIGNEES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.From SAN FRANCISCO,  
HONOLULU, JAPAN  
PORTS & SHANGHAI

## THE s.s. "CHINA."

Having arrived, Consignees of  
cargo are hereby notified to send  
in their Bills of Lading duly  
endorsed for countersignature  
and take immediate delivery of  
their cargo from ship's side, or  
from Co's lighters in which all  
the cargo is being discharged.Cargo impeding discharge will  
be landed at once and cargo  
remaining on lighters or after  
24th January 1918 will be landed  
at consignees' risk & expense  
and delivery must be taken from  
Co's Godown.Storage charge will be assessed  
on all cargo remaining un-  
delivered on 21st January, at  
5 P.M.No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.All cargo undelivered after  
MONDAY, 28th instant, will be  
subject to rent.All broken, chaffed and damaged  
packages will be examined at  
Co's Godown on Monday, 28th  
instant, at 10 a.m.No claims will be recognised  
after the goods have left the  
ship's side, Co's lighters or  
Godown.All claims against steamer  
must be presented on or before  
13th February, 1918, otherwise  
they will not be recognised.No Fire insurance whatever  
will be effected.O. H. RITTER,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1918.

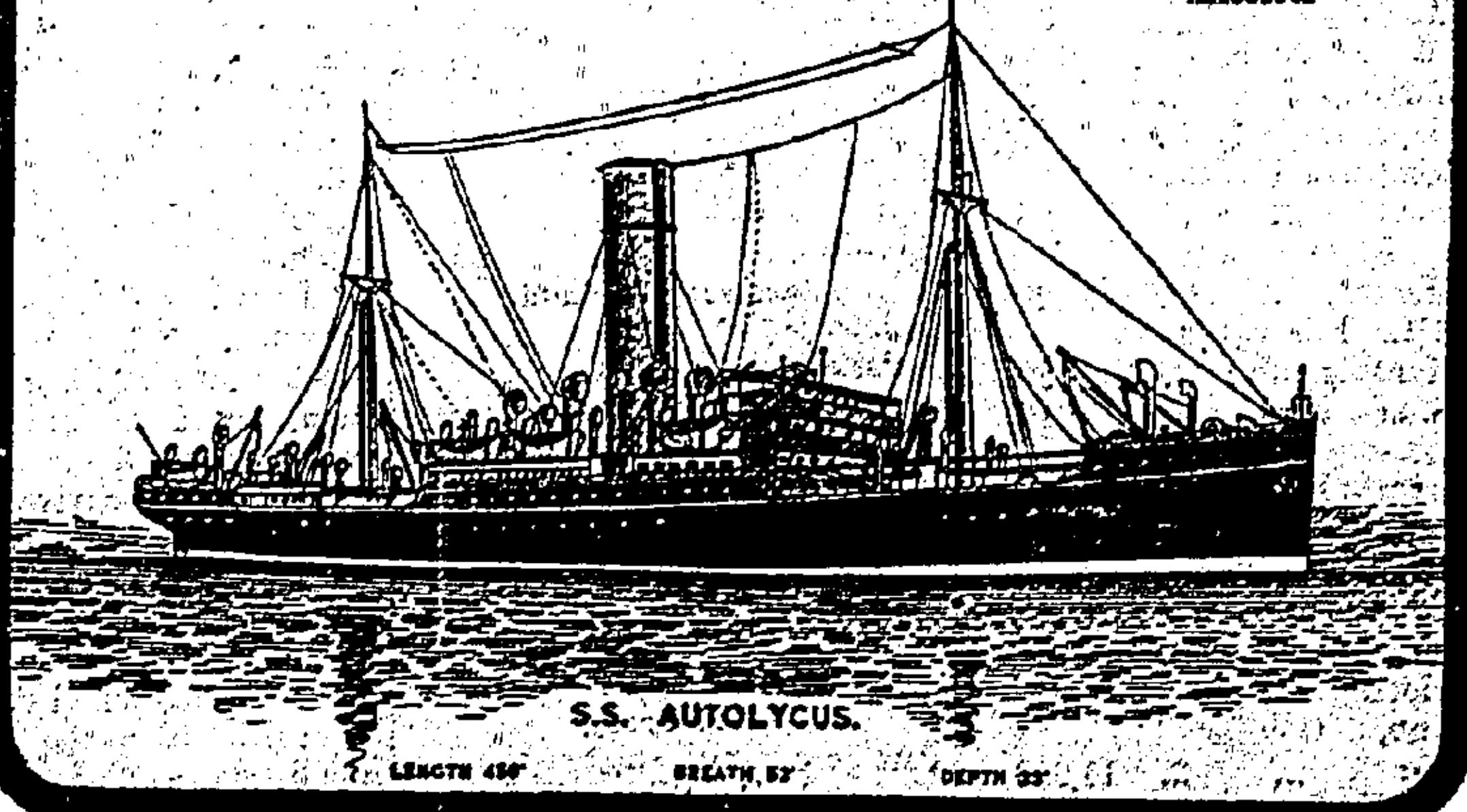
MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.The s.s. CHINA is due to arrive in  
Hongkong to-morrow morning, at 7:30  
a.m.

## NOTICES.

THE  
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.  
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS &amp; ENGINES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ACENTS  
BUTTERFIELD & SWINETEL. NO. 212  
TELEGRAPHIC ADD.  
"TAIKOOG"

## SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong's Emporium  
and Exporters

## The Largest Modern Dept.

Store in the East.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST  
IN EVERY RESPECT.

## WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

## REFRIGERATORS ON THE ROOF.

## PRICES MODERATE.

## THE SINCERE Co., Ltd.

The Largest Modern Dept.

Store in the East.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST  
IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

REFRIGERATORS ON THE ROOF.

PRICES MODERATE.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## U. S. Trade Situation.

That United States' foreign trade has successfully withstood its entrance into war is shown by the statement of exports and imports for the six months, April to September, inclusive. Exports for six months of \$2,972,418, 398, exceed April to September, 1916, by \$164,554,737. A diminution of exports began in July, however, when the difference reached \$71,711,077. The decline was reduced to \$29,158,267 in August, but rose in September to \$58,722,567. The combined reduction for the final three months very nearly accounted for the loss in balance of trade for the six months' period. Imports for the 1917 period were \$1,571,264,086, or an increase of \$351,965,262 over the similar period in 1916. Imports from Canada and South America showed large increases. However, the rise of \$101,830,000 in Canadian imports was offset by an increase of \$131,404,000 in the exports. In South America's export increased amount to \$39,068,000, and imports reached an increase of \$148,969,000. Restrictions gradually imposed during the war period on neutral countries adjoining Germany, succeeded by a virtual embargo on many commodities to their ports, greatly affected trade for the six months with the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden, exports to Sweden having been reduced by half. Norway, however, received decidedly more than in the similar period in 1916. Trade with Russia showed a reduction of about 25 per cent. in exports. With France the exports increased about \$23,000,000 and with Italy more than \$19,000,000, while the gain in exports to the United Kingdom was \$55,000,000. These figures answer in a measure the charge of neglect of Italian interests by the United States since the latter entered the war. As to actual exports for the period, those to Italy were nearly half those to France, or in round numbers, \$198,000,000 compared with \$470,000,000.

## Paper Pulp.

Anxiety is felt in Spain as to securing sufficient paper pulp from abroad because the domestic paper industries are largely dependent upon foreign countries for this raw material. Imports of paper pulp, most of which is of Scandinavian origin, during the past 4 years have been as follows, in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds: 1913, 60,942 tons; 1914, 38,568; 1915, 50,486; and 1916, 68,234 tons. The average annual import of 54,600 metric tons is augmented by a local production of some 15,000 tons, so that the consumption of paper pulp in Spain each year may be roughly estimated at about 69,000 tons, which would be increased by nearly 10 per cent. annually if more pulp could be secured.

## Korean Paper Trade.

Mr. Paik Yungau and some other business men have a plan on foot to reorganise the Seoul guild of paper dealers consisting of 344 members, into a limited company with a capital of Y300,000, says the *Seoul Press*. With this end in view a meeting was held at Seoul on the 18th inst., when Viscount Cho Chonggeung and seven other business men were entrusted with the carrying out of the plan.

## Tientsin Americans.

Officers for 1918 were elected and action on several matters of interest to Americans was taken at the first annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, held on January 10. The officers elected were: Messrs. L. O. McGowan, President; Charles J. Fox, 1st Vice President; J. H. Brett, 2nd Vice-President; R. Eddy Mathews, Treasurer and Richard T. Evans, Secretary. The members of the Executive Committee are: Messrs. Myron Simon, F. Lloyd Spielman, Robert W. Hamlet, Paul H. Bowditch and Dr. Daniel B. Nye.

## GERMAN AIMS.

## The New Industrial Oligarchy: III.

It is the duty of a Government to hold the balance even between all classes of the community, and to protect those who cannot protect themselves. Consequently we are accustomed, in democratic countries, to see the Government restraining the trusts. Germany once took the same view; as late as 1904 there was a struggle between Prussia and the coal magnates. But the Government soon found it was profitable to treat the big syndicates as allies, and secure participation; even in 1904 the Prussian State was a great coal owner. Professor Schmoller in 1903, after enquiring whether the State or the syndicates were to rule in Germany, answered this question by proposing to place the syndicates under State control, on a basis of division of profits. The State was to be a partner. More and more this has been carried out. But obviously, if the State goes into partnership with some particular interest, it will not care much to protect others against that interest, to its own loss. The steady refusal of the Government to tax large fortunes has been notorious.

The syndicates in Germany have been the principal agents in the forced export system which all but conquered Europe; as a consequence, they have raised prices to the German consumer, and have, of course, as they always do, damaged the non-syndicated businesses. We cannot trace here at length the interesting story of the growth of State participation before the war. It has often been said that it must end in monopolisation; and even Herr Delbrück, then Minister of the Interior, in a speech of 6th March, 1912, defending the syndicates, limited at the eventuality of public monopolies. It is worth however giving one instance of Government action, the potash syndicate. Several potash concerns owned by the State were members, the syndicate maintained high prices in the home market by admitting every competitor; the German paid much more for the potash which Germany alone produced than the foreigner did. In 1909, some members seceded, the syndicate broke up, and there seemed a prospect of lower prices in Germany. Thereon the Reichstag intervened, and secured the re-establishment of the syndicate, on terms that all undertakings were to form part, but that now private companies were not to produce the full amount of their participation for 6 years, while the undertakings of the State and of the companies in which the State was interested could do so at once. The unexpected result was an extraordinary growth of new companies, entailing vast over-production and a loss of effective capital activity estimated at 1,200 million marks for the years 1911-1914; but the old prices were restored in the home market; and the point is to observe how the fact that the Government was a member of the original syndicate led to Government action against the interests of the German consumer. Speaking broadly, the German Government has come to be regarded as the protector of the syndicates and not as the protector of the people.

The war has seen a great extension of the principle of compulsory syndication. Herr Michaelis stated in an interview in the *Neue Badische Landeszeitung* in August: "The monopoly question is not yet ripe for decision, but it is clear that the enormous increase in the requirements of the Imperial Budget make the fiscal exploitation of our raw materials supply indispensable." He added they must begin with cases entirely new, like nitrogen. We fear he was not quite frank. Coal had already been compulsorily syndicated by a decree of the Bundestag of 12th July, 1915, and mining dues the same year; all producers had to become members of an organisation to be determined by official regulations. Textiles are to be handled next, accompanied by

the closing down of all "unnecessary" concerns not yet closed by force of circumstance. To show how compulsory syndication works, we may give details of the recent soap monopoly; soap is hardly "entirely new." The plans were drawn up by officials and by certain manufacturers chosen by the officials and not by the industry. The order for syndication was placed before the manufacturers as a whole without preliminary notice. The Supervisory Committee is appointed by the Minister of the Interior not by the members, and has wide powers. It administers all raw materials and finished products, fixes prices, arranges for a uniform trademark (thus destroying the goodwill of particular makers), and arranges for distribution after the supplies to the army and the big industries have been provided. It can order any factory to cease production; can requisition plant and move it from one factory to another; and can dismantle any factory for good.

That is to say, the trade is absolutely in the hands of the Government and certain manufacturers, chosen by the Government; we do not think that the phrase we have used, an "industrial oligarchy," goes beyond the mark. How it will squeeze out the smaller businesses is obvious. We have not yet heard to what extent the Government participates in the profits, the point of the whole matter; in the abortive oil combine of 1912 the Government was to take 80 per cent.

This is how the big industrialists, in combination with the Government, hope to save their own skins at the expense of the German people, whom that Government ought to protect; through monopolies combined with cheap labour. No wonder that there is considerable unrest in Germany, and that protests against compulsory syndication are becoming more and more frequent; hence Michaelis's disingenuous statement about "entirely new" industries. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is leading a crusade against the whole scheme; and it is noteworthy that at the Buda-Pest conference last June every reference to the superiority of private enterprise and individual initiative to State control was heartily cheered. The scheme is a delightful comment on the "democratisation" of Germany; anything less democratic cannot well be imagined.

The Government, under pressure of financial distress, abdicates its proper function, allies itself with small but powerful clique of large capitalists, and joins in a plan to close small businesses and to raise the price of many articles of universal necessity against the German consumer, thus levying a tax indiscriminately on rich and poor alike without the least regard to the capacity of the victim to pay.

## ARMY'S OLD CLOTHES.

## What Becomes of Discarded Uniforms.

The Manchester *Guardian* giving some particulars of the steps taken by the army authorities to utilise the waste material in all departments under their control, says:—"In the clothing department in particular the War Office is practising a praiseworthy economy and saving money handsomely into the bargain. The main receiving depots are at Aldershot, Cheltenham, Reading, Huntingdon, Leeds, Dublin, and Larbert, where the clothing is sent from the battlefield and home camp. Large quantities are also sent by the Overseas Expeditionary Forces in France, Egypt, Salonika, Malta, and Gibraltar. A huge business enterprise has been built up at Dewsbury, in the heavy woollen district of Yorkshire, by which discarded uniforms and other articles of clothing are dealt with in such a way as to save the nation hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Since the work has been in progress for about 25,000,000 separate articles have been dealt with, and these include 4,000,000 jackets, 4,500,000 pairs of Army Medical Board, and for a time had acted as president of the

9,500,000 pairs of riding breeches, Oldham Medical Board.

2,700,000 puttees, 3,500,000 shirts, 3,500,000 caps, 1,800,000 cartridge jackets, 18,000,000 socks, 2,700,000 pairs of drawers, 8,000,000 other articles. This put-worn clothing comes to Dewsbury in bags, and is run in trucks straight into the big sheds. At the three railway stations, here the bags are ripped open and the contents spread out amongst the pickers, whose nimble fingers and trained eyes quickly discover which garments should be set aside for renovation and which are only fit for rag merchants and others, who put them through their special machinery preparatory to their being made up again into army clothing in the local factories. Between ninety and a hundred truck loads have been received in a day.

There are close on 400 women sorters employed, who do their work so thoroughly that nothing is wasted. Garments which are beyond repair are carefully looked over and sorted into woollens, worsteds, linseys, and angols, and other articles capable of being restored are sent to a local firm of dyers and cleaners, by whom they are cleaned. Then they are repaired and reissued to the troops or for the use of German prisoners of war. In ten months the value of produce received and disposed of at Dewsbury has reached the sum of \$658,650, while the two-thirds value of garments recovered for reissue at all depots has been \$240,502, making the handsome total of \$999,152. Against this, expenditure, including enlisted men's pay, civilian wages, cleaning, and repairing and so on, has amounted to \$67,308, showing a net credit balance of \$931,844.

Articles which are marked for rage are reconverted into their original raw state, by special machinery peculiar to the heavy woollen district and used again in the manufacture of new clothing for the army. Up to the present sales of rage to merchants and manufacturers in Dewsbury and neighbourhood have amounted to over \$1,000,000. As showing the completeness of the arrangements to save, it may be explained that cotton rage are sent to Woolwich Arsenal to be used as wipers and cleaning rags. Cardigan jackets are repaired with tape taken from old puttees and darned with wool found in discarded "housewives," which also provide the needles and thread used by the repairers.

Amongst the many valuable things recovered may be mentioned leather patches from riding breeches, £500 worth of gold lace, and thousands of shirts for use by German prisoners of war, while soldiers' equipment, belts, pouches, and so on, is sent back to ordinance depots for use, and thousands of towels are washed and issued again. Blue trousers are reserved for the use of German prisoners, and woollen scarves and belts are cleaned and prepared for sending out to the troops. There is plenty of evidence that, whatever its sins of extravagance in past days, the War Office has at last mended its ways, and is now fully launched on a campaign of economy and good management, at least as far as the soldier's old clothing is concerned.

## The Shanghai Libel Case.

The case, in which Mr. H. D. Rodger is suing T. L. Wong in the Mixed Court, to recover \$25,000 for libel will be continued this afternoon, says the *N. C. Daily News* of January 15.

## Suicide on the Eve of Trial.

At Liverpool Assizes it was mentioned that Henry Virtue Siddons, against whom there were nine charges of forging medical certificates and obtaining money by false pretences, had committed suicide. Siddons had been released on bail, and it was stated that he had turned his wife out of his bedroom, locked the door, took poison, and cut his throat. It was alleged by the prosecution that Siddons had no medical qualification, but that for a year he had been on the Birkenhead Medical Board, and for a time had acted as president of the

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

## a-SELLERS; SA-SALES;

## b-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

## H. K. &amp; S. Banks b. \$602

## MARINE INSURANCES.

## Cantons b. \$295

## North Chinas n. t. 115

## Unions b. &amp; ea. \$750

## Yangtze n. ex 73 \$905

## FIRE INSURANCES.

## China Fires b. \$125

## H. K. Fires ea. \$310

## SHIPPING.

## Doughoses b. \$76

## Steamboats b. \$174

## Indos (Def.) b. \$157

## Indos (Pref.) b. \$38

## Shells n. 112/-

## Ferries b. \$28

## REFINERIES.

## Sugars n. \$93

## Malabons n. \$34

## MINING.

## Kailars b. \$88-

## Langkats b. t. 141

## Raubs b. \$240

## Troughs s. 30/-

## Urals s. 28/-

## Oriental Cons. n. 27/-

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp; C.

## H. K. Wharves n. \$374

## Kowloon Docks b. \$126

## Shai Docks b. t. 70

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

## Centrals n. \$95

## H. K. Hotels b. \$90

## Land Invest. n. \$90

## H'phreys Est. sa. \$5.90

## K'loon Lands n. \$30

## Shai Lands b. t. 70

## West Points n. \$81

## Reclaimations n. \$115

## COTTON MILLS.

## Ewos s. t. 170

## Kung Yiks b. x. d. t. 14.10

## Shai Cottons n. t. 119

## Yangtzeboos b. t. 8

## Oriental s. t. 44

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Borneos b. \$8

## China Light &amp; P. b. \$3.50

## Providents b. \$7.50

## Dairy Farms s. \$30

## Green Islands b. \$7.50

## H. K. Electrics b. \$48

## H. K. Ice Co. sa. \$182

## Ropes sa. \$28

## Steel Foundries n. \$10

## Trams, Low Level sa. \$6.40

## Trams, Peak, old s. \$3

## Trams, Peak, new s. cta. 90

## Laundries n. \$4

## U. Waterboats n. \$12

## Watsons s. \$64

## Wm. Powells b. \$6

## Morning Posts n. \$29

## NOTICE.

## BANKS

## BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

## BANK OF CHINA

## BANK OF CHINA &amp; SHANGHAI

## BANK OF CH



## THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

### CAPSTAN NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by  
ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

PACKETS  
OF  
10's

TINS  
OF  
50's



## HAVE YOU TRIED

### CAPSTAN "MAGNUMS"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

SATURDAY the 26th January,

1918.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Wines and Spirits

Without Reserve

8 Cases Chat. Mouton Rothschild Claret (qts. and pts.)

15 Cases Chat. Montrose Claret (qts. and pts.)

7 Cases Chat. Yquem (qts. and pts.)

9 Cases Volnay Burgundy (qts.)

10 Cases Pommard Burgundy (qts. and pts.)

6 Cases Chambertin Burgundy (qts. and pts.)

5 Cases Beaune Burgundy (qts. and pts.)

20 Cases Sherry (Gordon)

Also

A Large Assortment of Claret, Hocks, Liqueurs, (1 uracoa, Sloe gin, Heering's Cherry Brandy, etc.), White Wines, Vermouth, Champagne, etc., etc.

And

40 Cases Stewart Whisky

N.B.—A large percentage of above are in bond, so will be a special attraction to importers

On view from Thursday the 24th inst.

Terms—Gash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

MOTOR CAR TRIPS IN  
KOWLOON AND NEW  
TERRITORY.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GO-DOWN CO. LTD. undertake the conveyance of Motor Cars (at owners' risk) between Hongkong and Kowloon in their special crane-lifters. Cradles for Motor Cars provided.

1 acre each trip \$6.00 per car to be paid to lighterman.

Lighter will leave daily as under:

Praya north of Praya at  
Public Pier Pottinger Street  
Kowloon Hongkong

1.00 P.M. 9.00 A.M.  
5.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M.

#### NOTICES.

HONGKONG, CANON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO. LTD.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong until 12 o'clock NOON on the dates stated for the undermentioned services for a period of twelve months from 1st April, 1918:

Fuel and Washing, 15th February, 1918.  
Forage and Indian Supplies, 20th February, 1918.

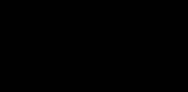
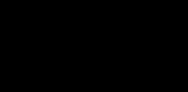
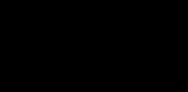
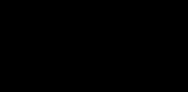
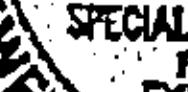
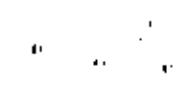
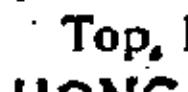
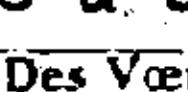
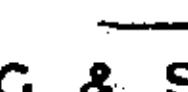
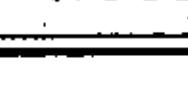
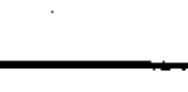
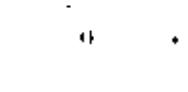
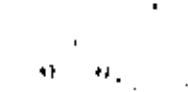
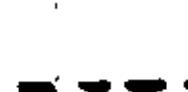
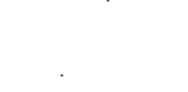
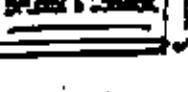
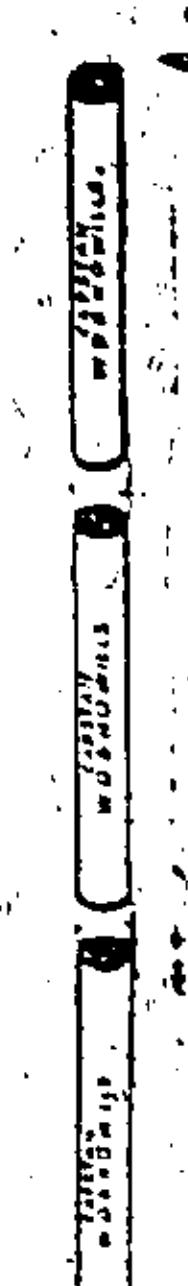
Meat and General Supplies—A, 22nd February, 1918.  
General Supplies B, 23rd February 1918.

Hospital Supplies, 1st March, 1918.  
Barrack Services, 4th March, 1918.

Transport Services, 5th March, 1918.

Form and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

CAST IRON  
RAINWATER PIPES  
AND FITTINGS  
FRANK SMITH & CO.  
6 DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL,  
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG



#### POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Entrines, French S. Malai Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 centia rate addressed to Yenanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superimposed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:

Parcel not over 1 lb... 50 cents.  
Do. 1 lb... \$1.80  
Do. 1 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

#### IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coins and articles consisting partly or entirely of gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

#### FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

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#### WEATHER REPORT.

January 22d. 11h. 10m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. The anticyclonic has weakened, and slight to moderate decreases of pressure have occurred